

USE OF NATURAL VEGETABLE COMPONENTS AS FLAVOURING AGENTS IN THE  
COATING OF CHEWING GUM

The present invention relates to the use of natural vegetable flavouring components  
5 as flavouring agents in chewing gum coating.

According to the present invention it has surprisingly been found that addition of a  
natural vegetable component to a chewing gum coating results in increased flavour  
sensation. The invention also relates to a method for the preparation of a chewing  
10 gum wherein the coating comprises a natural vegetable component as flavouring  
agent.

The aroma agents and flavours generally used in chewing gum coating are for  
instance natural and synthetic flavourings in the form of essential oils, essences, and  
15 extracts. The flavours may be in the form of liquids or powders. The powders are  
normally prepared on the basis on liquid essences or extracts.

Natural flavours are commonly subject to deterioration due to heat treatment,  
contact with air, light and moisture. In addition, natural flavours may due to the  
20 preparation method lack the natural taste sensation because many taste notes of the  
original product are changed or disappears during the processes. Accordingly, the  
overall taste sensation is changed.

Patent application CA 2,027,177 discloses use of fruit juice concentrate as a  
25 flavouring agent.

US 3,632,358 relates to the use of particles of freeze-dried food in the chewing gum  
formulations prepared from a chewing gum vehicle. The freeze-dried particles are  
added to the water-soluble portion of the formulation. The chewing gum is not  
30 coated.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, it has surprisingly been found that natural flavour sources such as dried fruits or other vegetable material in its natural form or dried form are excellent flavours in chewing gum coatings. The natural dried fruits or other vegetable material are useful flavours and is used in the coating of the chewing gum. In a further embodiment, the natural dried fruits or other vegetable material may also be added to the chewing gum formulation in order to keep the good taste sensation initiated by use of the dried fruits or other vegetable material in the coating.

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It is believed that the surprising effect of the natural vegetable flavouring component according to the present invention is not only due to a minimal treatment of the natural vegetable flavouring agent but is also related to the content of cellular material from the plant. The cellular material may serve as reservoir for the flavouring components and may also help to preserve the sensible chemical structure of the natural selection of flavouring components. When both a great part of the flavouring components are retained as well as in the natural ratios, a very natural taste sensation is obtained. In addition, by being released during the chewing period of a chewing gum where saliva solubilize the different taste components in a way which is very similar to the normal chewing of e.g. a fruit, the consumer experience a much more natural taste sensation than may be obtained by conventional flavours including flavours prepared on the basis of natural products such as from juices. Accordingly, in a preferred embodiment the natural vegetable-flavouring agent of the present invention comprises more or less intact cellular components.

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Flavour powders known in the art are conventionally prepared by spray drying of aqueous solutions essences or extracts and drying with hot air. However, during the process the flavour loses the characteristics of the natural taste the liquid flavour might have. Initially, the liquid may already have lost a great part of the full taste sensation of the original product as liquid flavour lack the full taste characteristics of the original product.

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Furthermore, the taste sensation during the complete chewing process is of great importance for the customer. It has now surprisingly been found that use of a dried

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natural flavouring agent according to the present invention may improve the taste sensation of a chewing gum wherein the dried fruits or other vegetable material is used as flavours in the coating. With relative small amounts of freeze-dried natural vegetable flavouring components the following improved characteristics has been  
5 identified: less perfumed taste, less synthetic taste, less astringent sensation, increased intensity, increased impact, increased sourness and freshness.

In addition to the increase in taste sensation the use of the natural flavouring components also results in the chewing gum wherein synthetic colouring agents can  
10 by avoided. In a preferred embodiment, the natural flavouring component is used in the dragée layer as well as in the chewing gum resulting in an excellent taste as well as colour of the chewing gum product.

Use of the dried natural vegetable components according to the present invention  
15 may cause difficulties in a conventional coating process using a wet coating suspension. Accordingly, the present invention also relates to a coating process wherein the dried natural vegetable flavouring agent is applied to the coating in dry form.

20 Examples natural vegetable flavouring agents according to the present invention are preferable fruits and herbs and include coconut, grape fruit, orange, lime, lemon, mandarin, pineapple, strawberry, raspberry, tropical fruits such as mango, passion fruit, kiwi; apple, pear, peach, strawberry, apricot, raspberry, cherry, pineapple, grapes, banana, cranberry, blueberry, black current, red current, gooseberry, and  
25 lingon berries. The herbs include thyme, basil, camille, valerian, fennel, parsley, camomile, tarragon, lavender, dill, cumin, bergamot, salvia, aloe vera and balsam. Also aromatic vegetables such as tomatoes may be used according to the present invention.

30 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, plants known as menthol, spearmint, peppermint, and eucalyptus are used as flavouring agents according to the invention.

The vegetable flavouring component agent may include all parts of the plant, however, the most aromatic parts are preferred such as e.g. the leaves of the eucalyptus, spearmint, peppermint and will be known by the skilled person.

- 5 As is well known in the art, chewing gum comprises an insoluble gum part and a water-soluble part. The Standard gum bases generally contain elastomers, resins, fats, oils, waxes, emulsifiers and inorganic fillers.

Thus, the invention relates to a coated chewing gum comprising a core of chewing  
10 gum and a coating that comprises a coating material, and one or more dried natural vegetable components as flavours.

In one embodiment, the invention relates to a method for the preparation of a coated chewing gum according to the invention comprising the following steps:

- 15 1) preparation of a core of chewing gum in a manner known *per se*,  
2) preparation of a coating suspension, also in a manner known *per se*,  
3) repeated applications of the coating suspension onto the cores of chewing gum also in a manner known *per se*, preferable at a temperature in the interval 30-90°C, preferably 35-75°C,  
20 4) Applying on the coating the dried vegetable flavouring agent in dried form in one or more increment(s) after the application of the coating suspension, and optionally repeating step 3) and 4)  
5) optionally, application of one or more flavours in liquid form in one or more increment(s) between the applications of the coating suspension,  
25 6) optionally, finally application of a surface layer.

Applying of the solid natural flavour agent preferable performed without drying of the coating suspension in order to enable adherence of a substantial amount of the dried flavour to the coating. The drying time for the coating suspension depends on the  
30 specific coating formulation, however, the dried flavour is added to the coated chewing gum substantially without delay after the coating processes are finished. If desired, the coated chewing gum may be wetted in case the coating has been allowed to dry for too long time whereby the coated chewing gum is no longer sticky.

The coating process may be repeated as many times as needed in order to obtain the desired thickness of the coating. It is also within the present invention to use different flavours in the same coating layer or use one active substance in one layer, and a second active substance in another layer.

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As the flavour is located in the outer part of the coating, the active substance(s) is/are exposed to the consumer within a short period of chewing. Accordingly, in a further embodiment, the invention relates to the use of one or more natural vegetable flavours in dried form in the coating of a coated chewing gum in order to obtain a

10 fast onset of the effect.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- 15 The present invention relates to a chewing gum comprising
- a) an insoluble gum base;
  - b) a water soluble portion;
  - c) a coating comprising a flavouring agent wherein at least 10 % by weight of the flavouring agent in the coating is a natural vegetable flavouring agent. Preferable, the
- 20 coating comprises a flavouring agent wherein at least 20% by weight such as at least 30 % by weight preferable as at least 40%, more preferred at least 50%, still more preferred at least 60% by weight of the flavouring agent is a natural vegetable flavouring agent.
- 25 In most cases at least at 70 % by weight such as at least 80%, preferable at least 90%, more preferred at least 95% by weight of the flavouring agent in the coating is natural vegetable flavouring agent.

In addition, the only flavouring agent used in the coating may be a natural vegetable

30 flavouring agent.

The natural vegetable flavouring agent in the coating may be selected from coconut, grape fruit, orange, lime, lemon, mandarin, pineapple, strawberry, raspberry, mango, passion fruit, kiwi, apple, pear, peach, strawberry, apricot, raspberry, cherry,

pineapple, grapes, banana, cranberry, blueberry, black current, red current, gooseberry, and lingon berries, thyme, basil, camille, valerian, fennel, parsley, camomile, tarragon, lavender, dill, cumin, bergamot, salvia, aloe vera balsam, spearmint, peppermint, eucalyptus and mixtures thereof. It is preferred that the

5 natural flavouring agent in the coating is dried in order to obtain sufficient taste.

Accordingly, the water content of the natural flavouring agent in the coating is less than 75% by weight, such as less than 60%, preferable less than 40%, more preferred less than 30%, such as less than 25%. Even drier flavours are preferred

10 such as a water content of the natural flavouring agent in the coating of less than 20% by weight, such as less than 15%, more preferred less than 10% such as between 1.5-7%, more preferred between 2-6%. This may be obtained by freeze-drying.

15 The dried natural flavouring agent in the coating may be in the form of a powder, slices or pieces of combinations thereof and the particle size may be less than 3 mm, such as less than 2 mm, more preferred less than 1mm, calculated as the longest dimension of the particle. Even smaller particles may be obtained such as coatings wherein the natural flavouring agent in the coating is in a form where the particle size

20 is from about 3 $\mu$  to 2 mm, such as from 4 $\mu$  to 1 mm.

Some fruits comprises very tasteful seeds, accordingly, the flavouring agent in the coating may comprise seeds from a fruit e.g. from strawberry, blackberry and raspberry, and which seeds are substantially intact.

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By use of the natural flavour according to the invention a natural colour may also be obtained. Both as a basic colour but also spots of colour from larger particle size may obtained. 22. A method for preparing a chewing gum composition comprising providing a mixture of

- 30 a) an insoluble gum base; and  
b) a water soluble portion;  
c) forming chewing gum pieces

d) coating the chewing gum pieces with a coating comprising a flavouring agent wherein at least 10 % by weight of the flavouring agent is a natural vegetable flavouring agent.

- 5 The gum base may be any conventional and includes s wherein the chewing gum base contains about 5 weight-% to 50 weight-% elastomer which may be of natural or more preferred of synthetic origin, about 5 to about 55 weight-% elastomer plasticizer, about 0 to 50 weight-% filler, about 5 to about 35 weight-% softener, and optional minor amounts (about 1 % or less) of miscellaneous ingredient such as
- 10 antioxidants, colorants, etc.

According to the present text, the term softener is used for ingredients, which soften the gum or chewing gum formulation and encompass wax, fax, oil, emulsifiers, surfactants, solubilizers etc.

- 15 The gum base used in the chewing gum according to the invention is generally prepared in a conventional manner by heating and mixing the different ingredients such as elastomers, resins, inorganic fillers, waxes, fats, and emulsifiers etc.
- 20 The insoluble gum base generally comprises fats and oils, resins, elastomers, softeners, and inorganic fillers. The gum base may or may not include wax. The insoluble gum base can constitute approximately 5 to about 95 percent, by weight, of the chewing gum, more commonly, the gum base constitutes 10 to about 50 percent of the gum, and in a preferred embodiment, 20 to about 35 percent, by
- 25 weight, of the chewing gum.

- Synthetic elastomers may include, but are not limited to, polyisobutylene with a GPC weight average molecular weight of about 10,000 to about 95,000, isobutylene-isoprene copolymer (butyl elastomer), styrene-butadiene copolymers having styrene-
- 30 butadiene ratios of about 1:3 to about 3:1, polyvinyl acetate having a GPC weight average molecular weight of about 2,000 to about 90,000, polyisoprene, polyethylene, vinyl acetate-vinyl laurate copolymer having vinyl laurate content of about 5 to about 50 percent by weight of the copolymer, and combinations thereof. Preferred ranges are, for polyisobutylene, 50,000 to 80,000 GPC weight average
- 35 molecular weight, for styrene-butadiene, 1:1 to 1:3 bound styrene-butadiene, for

polyvinyl acetate, 3,000 to 80,000 GPC weight average molecular weight with the higher molecular weight polyvinyl acetates typically used in bubble gum base, and for vinyl acetate-vinyl laurate, vinyl laurate content of 10-45 percent.

- 5 Natural elastomers may include natural rubber such as smoked or liquid latex and guayule as well as natural gums such as jelutong, lechi caspi, massaranduba balata, sorva, perillo, rosindinha, massaranduba chocolate, chicle, nispero, gutta hang kang, and combinations thereof. The preferred synthetic elastomer and natural elastomer concentrations vary depending on whether the chewing gum in which the base is
- 10 used is adhesive or conventional, bubble gum or regular gum, as discussed below. Preferred natural elastomers include jelutong, chicle, massaranduba balata and sorva.

- Elastomers plasticizers may include, but are not limited to, natural rosin esters, often called estergums, such as glycerol esters of partially hydrogenated rosin, glycerol
- 15 esters polymerized rosin, glycerol esters of partially dimerized rosin, glycerol esters of rosin, pentaerythritol esters of partially hydrogenated rosin, methyl and partially hydrogenated methyl esters of rosin, pentaerythritol esters of rosin; synthetics such as terpene resins derived from alpha-pinene, beta-pinene, and/or d-limonene; and any suitable combinations of the foregoing. The preferred elastomer will also vary
- 20 depending on the specific application, and on the type of elastomer which is used. Fillers/texturizers may include magnesium and calcium carbonate, ground limestone, silicate types such as magnesium and aluminium silicate, clay, alumina, talc, titanium oxide, mono-, di- and tri-calcium phosphate, cellulose polymers, such as wood, and combinations thereof.

- 25 In an embodiment of the invention softeners/emulsifiers may include tallow, hydrogenated tallow, hydrogenated and partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, cocoa butter, glycerol monostearate, glycerol triacetate, lechithin, mono-, di- and triglycerides, acetylated monoglycerides, fatty acids (e.g. stearic, palmitic, oleic and
- 30 linoleic acids), and combinations thereof.

According to a further embodiment of the invention, sucrose fatty acid esters are used for increasing the flavour properties of the chewing gum formulations.



In addition to the natural flavour agent according to the invention, the chewing gum formulation may comprise conventional flavours. The aroma agents and flavours usable for the compositions according to the present invention are for instance natural and synthetic flavourings (including nature identical flavourings) in the form of

5 essential oils, essences, extracts, powders, including acids and other substances capable of affecting the taste profile. Examples of liquid and powdered flavourings include coconut, coffee, chocolate, vanilla, grape fruit, orange, lime, menthol, liquorice, caramel aroma, honey aroma, pineapple, strawberry, raspberry, tropical

10 fruits, cherries, cinnamon, peppermint, wintergreen, spearmint, eucalyptus, and mint, fruit essence such as from apple, pear, peach, strawberry, apricot, raspberry, cherry, pineapple, and plum essence. The essential oils include peppermint, spearmint, menthol, eucalyptus, clove oil, bay oil, anise, thyme, cedar leaf oil, nutmeg, and oils of the fruits mentioned above.

In addition to the natural vegetable flavouring agents according to the present

15 invention, various synthetic flavours may also be used if desired. The conventional aroma agents and/or flavours may be used in an amount of from 0.01 to about 30 weight-% of the final product depending on the intensity of the aroma and/or flavour used. Preferably, the content of aroma/flavour is in the range of from 0.2 to 3% of the total composition.

20 Colorants and whiteners may include FD&C-type dyes and lakes, fruit and vegetable extracts, titanium dioxide, and combinations thereof.

The base may or may not include wax. Waxes may include synthetic waxes such as

25 microcrystalline or paraffin waxes, or natural waxes such as carnauba, beeswax, candellila, or polyethylene wax.

In addition to a water insoluble gum base portion, a typical chewing gum composition includes a water soluble bulk portion. The water soluble portion can include bulk

30 sweeteners, high intensity sweeteners, flavouring agents, softeners, emulsifiers, colours, acidulants, fillers, antioxidants, and other components that provide desired attributes.

The softeners, which are also known as plasticizers and plasticizing agents, generally constitute between approximately 0.5 to about 15% by weight of the chewing gum. The softeners may, in addition to including sucrose polyesters, include glycerin, lecithin, and combinations thereof. Aqueous sweetener solutions such as those  
5 containing sorbitol, hydrogenated starch hydrolysates, corn syrup and combinations thereof, may also be used as softeners and binding agents in chewing gum.

Bulk sweeteners include both sugar and sugarless components. Bulk sweeteners typically constitute 5 to about 95% by weight of the chewing gum, more typically  
10 constitute 20 to about 80% by weight, and more commonly, 30 to 60% by weight of the gum.

Sugar sweeteners generally include saccharide-containing components commonly known in the chewing gum art, but not limited to, sucrose, dextrose, maltose,  
15 dextrin, dried invert sugar, fructose, levulose, galactose, corn syrup solids, and the like, alone or in combination.

Sorbitol can be used as a sugarless sweetener. Additionally, sugarless sweeteners can include, but are not limited to, other sugar alcohols such as mannitol, xylitol,  
20 hydrogenated starch hydrolysates, maltitol, and the like, alone or in combination. High intensity artificial sweeteners can also be used in combination with the above. Preferred sweeteners include, but are not limited to sucralose, aspartame, salts of acesulfame, alitame, saccharin and its salts, cyclamic acid and its salts, glycyrrhizin, dihydrochalcones, thaumatin, monellin, and the like, alone or in combination. In order  
25 to provide longer lasting sweetness and flavour perception, it may be desirable to encapsulate or otherwise control the release of at least a portion of the artificial sweetener. Such techniques as wet granulation, wax granulation, spray drying, spray chilling, fluid bed coating, coacervation, and fiber extrusion may be used to achieve the desired release characteristics.

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Usage level of the artificial sweetener will vary greatly and will depend on such factors as potency of the sweetener, rate of release, desired sweetness of the product, level and type of flavour used and cost considerations. Thus, the active level of artificial sweetener may vary from 0.02 to about 8%. When carriers used for

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encapsulation are included, the usage level of the encapsulated sweetener will be proportionately higher.

Combinations of sugar and/or sugarless sweeteners may be used in chewing gum.

Additionally, the softener may also provide additional sweetness such as with

5 aqueous sugar or alditol solutions.

If a low calorie gum is desired, a low caloric bulking agent can be used. Examples of low caloric bulking agents include polydextrose; Raftilose, Raftilin;

Fructooligosaccharides (NutraFlora); Palatinose oligosaccharide; Guar Gum

10 Hydrolysate (Sun Fiber); or indigestible dextrin (Fibersol). However, other low calorie bulking agent can be used.

Any of the usual elastomers can be used in a quantity of typically 5-50 weight-%.

The elastomer may be of natural origin, for instance such as stated in Food and Drug

15 Administration, CFR, Title 21, Section 172.615, as "Masticatory Substances of Natural Vegetable Origin", or synthetic elastomers, such as styrene butadiene gum (SBR), butyl gum (isobutylene isoprene copolymer), or polyisobutylene (as stated in the above section of FDA under Masticatory Substances, Synthetic).

20 The inorganic fillers that form part of the chewing gum base includes calcium carbonate, talc, sodium sulphate, aluminium oxide, magnesium carbonate, kaolin, silicium oxide and calcium phosphates alone or in a mixture of more thereof. Waxes and fats are conventionally used for the adjustment of the consistency and softening of the chewing gum base when preparing chewing gum bases. In connection with

25 the present invention any conventionally used and suitable type of wax may be used, such as for instance rice bran wax, polyethylene wax, petroleum wax (refined paraffin and micro crystalline wax), paraffin, beeswax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, cocoa butter, degreased cocoa powder and any suitable oil or fat, as for instance completely or partially hydrogenated vegetable oils or completely or partially

30 hydrogenated animal fats. In a preferred embodiment, the chewing gum is wax free. The wax of the general formulations may be replaced with hydrogenated oil or fat.

To soften the gum base further and to provide it with water binding properties, which gives the gum bases a pleasant smooth surface and reduces its adhesive

35 properties, one or more emulsifiers may usually be added. Mono and diglycerides of

edible fatty acids, lactic acid esters and acetic acid esters of mono and diglycerides of edible fatty acids, acetylated mono and diglycerides, sugar esters of edible fatty acids, Na-, K-, Mg- and Ca-stearates, lecithin, hydroxylated lecithin and the like may be mentioned as examples of legal and conventionally used emulsifiers added to the chewing gum base. In case of the presence of an active ingredient, the formulation may comprise certain specific emulsifiers and/or solubilizers in order to disperse and release the active ingredient.

Emulsifiers are conventionally used in quantities of 0-18 weight-%, preferably 0-12 weight-% of the gum base. Furthermore, the chewing gum base may optionally contain the usual additives, such as antioxidants, for instance BHT, BHA, propylgallate and tocopherols as well as preservatives and colorants.

Resins should also be mentioned as a component forming part of a chewing gum base, said resins being used to obtain the right chewing consistency and as plasticizer for the elastomers of the chewing gum base.

The chewing gum may also comprise the following surfactants and/or solubilizers, especially when active ingredients are present. As examples of types of surfactants to be used as solubilizers in a chewing gum composition according to the invention reference is made to H.P. Fiedler, Lexikon der Hilfstoffe für Pharmacie, Kosmetik und Angrenzende Gebiete, page 63-64 (1981) and the lists of approved food emulsifiers of the individual countries.

Anionic, cationic, as well as amphoteric, and nonionic solubilizers can be used, but usually the solubilizer used is either anionic or nonionic as mainly such solubilizers are approved for use in food or medicines. In cases where the active agent is reactive it is usually an advantage to use a nonionic solubilizer as such are not very reactive and therefore do not affect the stability of the active agent unfavourably.

Suitable solubilizers include lecithines, polyoxyethylene stearate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, fatty acid salts, mono and diacetyl tartaric acid esters of mono and diglycerides of edible fatty acids, citric acid esters of mono and diglycerides of edible fatty acids, saccharose esters of fatty acids, polyglycerol esters of fatty acids, polyglycerol esters of interesterified castor oil acid (E476), sodium stearoyllatylate, sodium lauryl sulfate and sorbitan esters of fatty acids, which solubilizers are all known for use as food emulsifiers, and polyoxyethylated hydrogenated

castor oil (for instance such sold under the trade name CREMOPHOR), blockcopolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide (for instance as sold under the trade name PLURONIC or the trade name POLOXAMER), polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, sorbitan esters of fatty acids and polyoxyethylene stearic acid ester, all known in the EEC for use as pharmaceutical-cosmetical emulsifiers.

Particularly suitable solubilizers are polyoxyethylene stearates, such as for instance polyoxyethylene(8)stearate and polyoxyethylene(40)stearate, the polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters sold under the trade name TWEEN, for instance TWEEN 20 (monolaurate), TWEEN 80 (monooleate), TWEEN 40 (monopalmitate), TWEEN 60 (monostearate) or TWEEN 65 (tristearate), mono and diacetyl tartaric acid esters of mono and diglycerides of edible fatty acids, citric acid esters of mono and diglycerides

of edible fatty acids, sodium stearyl sulfate, sodium laurylsulfate, polyoxyethylated hydrogenated castor oil, blockcopolymers of ethylene oxide and propyleneoxide and polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ether. The solubilizer may either be a single compound or a combination of several compounds. The expression "solubilizer" is used in the present text to describe both possibilities, the solubilizer used must be suitable for use in food and/or medicine.

In the presence of an active ingredient the chewing gum may preferably also comprise a carrier known in the art.

In a further embodiment according to the invention the chewing gum also comprise a fatty acid sucrose ester such as palmitate/stearate sucrose ester. The palmitate/stearate sucrose ester may enhance the flavour release and/or increase release of an active ingredient. Preferably, the content of palmitate of the sucrose ester is above 50% of the weight of fatty acids of the sucrose ester.

Examples of active agents in the form of compounds for the care of treatment of the oral cavity and the teeth, are for instance bound hydrogen peroxide and compounds capable of releasing urea during chewing.

Examples of active agents in the form of antiseptics are for instance salts and compounds of guanidine and biguanidine (for instance chlorhexidine diacetate) and

the following types of substances with limited water-solubility: quaternary ammonium compounds (for instance ceramine, chloroxylonol, crystal violet, chloramine), aldehydes (for instance paraformaldehyde), compounds of dequaline, polynoxyline, phenols (for instance thymol, para chlorophenol, cresol)

- 5 hexachlorophene, salicylic anilide compounds, triclosan, halogenes (iodine, iodophores, chloroamine, dichlorocyanuric acid salts), alcohols (3,4 dichlorobenzyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, phenoxyethanol, phenylethanol), cf. furthermore Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th edition, page 547-578; metal salts, complexes and compounds with limited water-solubility, such as aluminium salts, (for instance
- 10 aluminium potassium sulfate  $AlK(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ ) and furthermore salts, complexes and compounds of boron, barium, strontium, iron, calcium, zinc, (zinc acetate, zinc chloride, zinc gluconate), copper (copper chloride, copper sulfate), lead, silver, magnesium, sodium, potassium, lithium, molybdenum, vanadium should be included; other compositions for the care of mouth and teeth: for instance; salts, complexes
- 15 and compounds containing fluorine (such as sodium fluoride, sodiummonofluorophosphate, aminofluorides, stannous fluoride), phosphates, carbonates and selenium.

- Confer furthermore J. Dent.Res. Vol. 28 No. 2, page 160-171, 1949, wherein a
- 20 wide range of tested compounds are mentioned.

- Examples of active agents in the form of agents adjusting the pH in the oral cavity include for instance: acceptable acids, such as adipinic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, or salts thereof or salts of citric acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, acetic acid, lactic
- 25 acid, phosphoric acid and glutaric acid and acceptable bases, such as carbonates, hydrogen carbonates, phosphates, sulfates or oxides of sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium or calcium, especially magnesium and calcium.

- Examples of active agents in the form of anti-smoking agents include for instance:
- 30 nicotine, tobacco powder or silver salts, for instance silver acetate, silver carbonate and silver nitrate.

- Other active ingredients include beta-lupeol, Letigen®, Sildenafil citrate and derivatives thereof.

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In one embodiment where the preparation according to the invention comprises an active ingredient, up to 50 weight-%, preferably 0.1-10 weight-% active agent may

be in the form of a solid dispersion hereof in a carrier, up to 60 weight-%, preferably approximately 20 weight-% of the carrier used to obtain the solid dispersion, 0.1-30 weight-%, preferably 0.1-10 weight-% solubilizer, 15-80 weight-%, preferably approximately 35 weight-% chewing gum base and up to 85 weight-%, preferably  
5 approximately 35 weight-% auxiliary substances and additives.

The invention further relates to a process for the preparation of a chewing gum composition, which process is characterised by preparing a chewing gum base on the basis of conventional chewing gum base constituents.

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The formulation of the chewing gum base depends on the type of chewing gum desired as described above or the required type of structure. Suitable raw materials for the gum base comprise substances according to U.S. Chewing Gum Base Regulations - Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Section 172.615.

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It is a particular advantage of the invention that the chewing gum composition can be prepared using conventional ingredients, conventional equipment and conventional methods of preparation.

20 The chewing gum product may be of any known type, such as bubble gum, bits, optionally provided with a dragee, and sticks or chewing gum of any other desired form. The chewing gum pieces may be coated with a type of wax, a film coating or a conventional so-called candy coat based on sugar-containing or sugar free substances.

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A single piece of chewing gum usually weighs between 0.4 and 20.0 g. The following Table indicates the preferred intervals for the different product types:

	Chewing gum bits	500-3,500 mg
30	Coated chewing gum	600-6,000 mg
	Chewing gum sticks	1,000-5,000 mg

When the individual ingredients forming part of a chewing gum composition according to the invention are mentioned in singular, such mention also comprises a  
35 combination of several such ingredients, apart from instances where one particular ingredient is mentioned.

*AN* ~~LIST OF FIGURES~~ DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1. shows the initial phase of test profile 1.

5 Fig. 2. shows the intermediate phase I of test profile 1.

Fig. 3. shows the intermediate phase II of test profile 1.

Fig. 4. shows the end phase of test profile 1.

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Fig. 5. shows the initial phase of test profile 2.

Fig. 6. shows the intermediate phase I of test profile 2.

15 Fig. 7. shows the intermediate phase II of test profile 2.

Fig. 8. shows the end phase of test profile 2.

Fig. 9. shows the initial phase of test profile 3.

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Fig. 10. shows the intermediate phase I of test profile 3.

Fig. 11. shows the intermediate phase II of test profile 3.

25 Fig. 12. shows the end phase of test profile 3.

#### Preparation of Chewing Gum

30 The preparation process comprises the following:

Mixing of conventional chewing gum components in kneading kettles (mixers) with strong horizontally placed Z-shaped arms, which processes the raw materials and produces a homogeneous gum mass.

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The kneading kettles are heated to a temperature of 30-80°C, typically approx. 45°C. The mixing process starts with gum base quantities that have been weighed out, and the processing of these lasts for 1-20 minutes, typically approx. 10 minutes. Then one or more sweetener(s) in powder form or in liquid form is/are added. The dosage of sweeteners and the following processing last from 1 to 20 minutes, typically approx. 7 minutes.

Then the flavours and the remaining components are added and kneaded for a further 1 to 10 minutes, typically approx. 5 minutes. The admixture of flavours and the remaining components may also take place in the beginning of the kneading process, i.e. before the admixture of the sweeteners. It is also possible to add flavours in two or more portions during the kneading process.

When the kneading is completed, the kneading kettle is tipped, and the gum mass is taken out into carts, onto trays or the like.

The next process is the forming of the chewing gum. Before the forming can take place, the chewing gum mass, however, must be cooled. When taken out, the chewing gum mass has a temperature of 50-70°C, and in order to form the chewing gum, the temperature must be reduced to 30-45°C. The cooling of the chewing gum either takes place by storing the chewing gum mass in carts or on trays for quite a long time or by transporting a thin chewing gum carpet through a cooling tunnel.

The forming of the chewing gum may take place by extrusion through a specially formed nozzle, or the chewing gum may be formed after extrusion by means of rollers, punching machines, tentering wheels, and the like.

The chewing gum may be formed into cores, sticks, balls, cubes, cylinders, and many other shapes.

In order to prevent the chewing gum from sticking to the rollers and other tools, the chewing gum is frequently powdered with a powder, which may consist of i.a. icing sugar, talc, corn flour, and the like.

The formed chewing gum can be cooled immediately to room temperature in a cooling tunnel and be packed (especially in case of bubble gum and soft bubble gum), or the cooling may take place on trays at the store for semimanufactured products at a controlled temperature and moisture.

5

The formed and cooled chewing gum is then treated by means coating and polishing processes before the packing.

#### Coating and Polishing of Cores of Chewing Gum

10

The coating of cores takes place in tilted, round or horizontally placed cylindrical coating kettles that rotate during the whole process. The coating kettles are made from copper, stainless steel or fiberglass-reinforced polyester, and are often equipped with a piping system that supplies and exhausts air and doses the coating

15 suspension.

The coating process may take place as follows:

Cores of chewing put into movement in rotating coating kettles are added to the coating suspension in small portions that disperse evenly over the surfaces of the  
20 cores after a short or long smoothing out time. (The smoothing out time is the period of time during which the suspension disperses over the cores, approx. 10-90 seconds, preferably approx. 30-60 seconds). Afterwards the cores are dried by means of air. The operation is repeated up to 90 times, preferably approx. 30-40 times, until the cores are completely covered and have the preferred measure and the  
25 preferred weight.

In order to ease the coating process of chewing gum, a suspension is used which is heated up to 90°C, preferable up to about 75°C, and air which is heated up to at least 35°C such as about 40°C.

30

Between the dosages of the coating suspension, one or more active substance(s) in solid form is/are added in one or more increment(s) in order to provide the chewing gum with a fast effect, e.g. flavour release during the chewing. It is an important aspect of the invention that the drying period is extended to after applying the active

substances. When the active substances are added just after the coating process is completed, the coating suspension is still soft and the active substances may be more or less embedded in the coating in the solid form. The skilled person will be able to estimate or to establish by a simple test when the active substance should be added for obtaining a sufficient adherence of the active ingredient to the coating.

As appears from the Examples, the drying period is 0 seconds, however, drying periods up to 50 seconds such as up to 25 seconds are within the present invention and even longer periods may be acceptable depending on the drying properties of the coating suspension, the particle size of the active substance as well as whether it is desired that the active substance should be fully embedded in the coating or should form a superficial layer on the coating.

Furthermore, between the dosages of the coating suspension and the addition of one or more active substance(s) in solid form, one or more active substance(s) in liquid form may be added.

In order to achieve a neat and smooth surface of the chewing gum tablets with the completed coating, these may subsequently be subjected to a polishing. The polishing also takes place in rotating coating kettles in which a polishing suspension or a polishing powder is added to the coated cores in one or more portion(s). The polishing suspension often consists of wax, emulsifier, shellac, gum arabic, water, etc. The polishing powder often consists of wax only, or of wax mixed with emulsifier, gum arabic or talc, etc.

The present invention is further illustrated below by means of some examples.

#### Examples

As a starting point, partly sugar-containing, partly sugar-free cores of chewing gum are used which are rolled out into sheets by means of stamping rollers, i.e. coherent sheets of cores of chewing gum which have a weight of approx. 0.9g/piece.

A coating kettle DRIA 1200, supplied by Driam Metallprodukt GmbH, Germany, is used for the coating of the above-mentioned cores. DRIA 1200 is a horizontally placed and cylindrical kettle intended for the coating of 50kg of chewing gum cores. The equipment has computer controlling of the amount of dosages of liquid and solid substances as well as controlling of the smoothing out times, the drying times, air quantities, the temperature of the drying air, and the airflow direction. For dosage of an active substance in a solid form, a pneumatic conveyor having a dispersing arm which ensures an even dispersion of the powder over all the tablets. The coating kettle can be set at various velocities from 1 to 15 rpm.

10

During the coating process, 50kg of chewing gum cores are filled into the coating kettle that can be set to a rotation of 8 rpm. During this rotation, the cores of chewing gum are separated from each other. Drying air is applied to the equipment, and surplus talc, which has been added during the rolling out of the cores of chewing gum, is removed. This separation and blowing through of air last for approx. 5 minutes.

20

Then the rotation speed of the coating kettle is increased to 11 rpm, and the first dosage of the coating suspension may take place.

25

It is also possible to use small (2kg) or large (100kg) tilted, round coating kettles and sprinkle active substance in solid form manually in 1-10 increment(s) between the dosages of the coating suspension. Dosage of active substance in more increments ensures an even dispersion of the powder over all the cores of chewing gum.

For the coating of sugar-containing cores of chewing gum, a saccharose suspension was used in the following examples, and a sorbitol suspension was used for the coating of sugar-free cores.

30 In the following embodiments, the coating suspension had the following composition:

1. Saccharose suspension

10220

	Sugar juice (70%)	94.45 %
	Water	4.68 %
5	Gelatine (Bloom value 120-160)	0.87 %
		-----
	Total	100.00 %

2. Sorbitol suspension

10

	Sorbitol liquid/neosorb 70/02	97.86 %
	Water	1.59 %
	Titanium dioxide	0.55 %
		-----
15	Total	100.00 %

**Example 1**

Coating in DRIA 1200 equipment of 50kg of sugar-containing chewing gum cores  
20 with peppermint taste.

0985540-062601

10221

Saccharose suspension	Amount of dosage G	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Drum rpm
Dosage No.				
1-2	500	45	300	11
3-12	900	45	400	11
13	600 + 222 *	60	400	11
14-15	700	0	380	11
16-21	1000	0	380	11
22-34	1000	30	410	11
35-38	600	260	280	11
39	500	1500	290	11
40	wax powder 50g	300	300	8

\* A 600g saccharose suspension + 222g peppermint oil.

22

**Example 2**

5573 - 23 (Standard)

Coating in DRIA 1200 equipment of 50kg of sugar-free chewing gum cores with strawberry taste.

5

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage G	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Drum rpm
1-2	400	0	250	11
3-5	700	15	300	11
6	700 + 275 *	60	300	11
7-16	700	45	300	11
17-24	1000	45	350	11
25-26	700	240	240	11
27	wax powder 50g	360	360	8

\* A 700g sorbitol suspension + 275g strawberry flavour.

T0230

0005540-DE2601

23

**Example 3**

5553 - 21

Coating in DRIA 1200 equipment of 50kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with strawberry taste.

5

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage G	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Drum rpm
1-2	400	0	250	11
3-5	700	15	300	11
6	350	10	0	11
7	250*powder	60	0	11
8-9	700	10	300	11
10	350	10	0	11
11	250*powder	60	0	11
12-13	700	10	300	11
14-18	700	45	300	11
19-26	1000	45	350	11
27-28	700	240	240	11
29	wax powder 50g	360	360	8

\*The freeze-dried strawberry powder.

**Example 4**

5553 - 46 (Standard)

Coating in tilted kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with a forest fruit taste.

5

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage G	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	5 raspberry flavour	10	0	50
14	20	40	0	50
15-16	20	5	120	50
17-22	30	60	120	50
23-26	40	30	120	50
27-33	30	60	120	50
34-35	20	120	240	50
36	Wax powder 2g	300	300	50

\* A sorbitol suspension with 7.5% aspartame..



**Example 5**

5553 - 42

Coating in tilted round kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with forest fruit taste.

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage G	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	20	10	0	50
14	20** powder	40	0	50
15-16	20	5	120	50
17-19	30	60	120	50
20-28	40	30	120	50
29-33	30	60	120	50
34-35	20	120	240	50
36	Wax powder 2g	300	300	50

\* A sorbitol suspension with 7.5% aspartame.

\*\* A freeze-dried raspberry powder.

**Example 6**

5553 - 45 standard

Coating in tilted kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with orange, lemon, and pink grape flavour.

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage G	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	6,5**flavour	10	0	50
14	20	40	0	50
15-16	20	5	120	50
17-18	30	60	120	50
19	30	60	120	50
20	30	60	120	50
21-22	30	60	120	50
23-24	40	30	120	50
25-28	40	30	120	50
29-35	30	60	120	50
36-37	20	120	240	50
38	wax powder 2g	300	300	50

\* A sorbitol suspension with 7.5% aspartame.

\*\* 5 g orange flavour, 1 g lemon flavour and 0,5 g pink grape flavour.

## Example 7

5553 - 38

Coating in tilted kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with a mixture of orange and pink grape flavour, and freeze-dried orange and lemon powder.

5

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage G	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	3,5**flavour	10	0	50
14	20	40	0	50
15-16	20	5	120	50
17-18	30	60	120	50
19	20	10	0	50
20	15***powder	40	0	50
21-22	20	5	120	50
23-24	30	60	120	50
25-28	40	30	120	50
29-35	30	60	120	50
36-37	20	120	240	50
38	wax powder 2g	300	300	50

\* A sorbitol suspension with 7.5% aspartame.

\*\* 2 g orange flavour, 1 g lemon flavour, and 0,5 g pink grape flavour.

\*\*\* A freeze-dried orange powder.

vb

**Example 8**

Coating in tilted kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with a mixture of peppermintoil, menthol, and freeze-dried powder of peppermint leaves and stems (*Mentha piperita*).

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage G	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	7**mintoil	10	0	50
14	20	40	0	50
15-16	20	5	120	50
17-18	30	60	120	50
19	20	10	0	50
20	10***powder	40	0	50
21-22	20	5	120	50
23-24	30	60	120	50
25-28	40	30	120	50
29-35	30	60	120	50
36-37	20	120	240	50
38	wax powder 2g	300	300	50

\* A sorbitol suspension with 2.5% aspartame.

\*\* 6 g peppermintoil and 1 g menthol.

\*\*\* A powder of freeze-dried leaves and stems of peppermint.

**Example 9**

Coating in tilted kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with spearmint oil and a powder of freeze-dried leaves and stems of spearmint (*Mentha spicata*).

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage g	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	5,5**sp.oil	10	0	50
14	20	40	0	50
15-16	20	5	120	50
17-18	30	60	120	50
19	20	10	0	50
20	10***powder	40	0	50
21-22	20	5	120	50
23-24	30	60	120	50
25-28	40	30	120	50
29-35	30	60	120	50
36-37	20	120	240	50
38	Wax powder 2g	300	300	50

\* A sorbitol suspension with 2.5% aspartame.

\*\* 5,5 g spearmint oil.

\*\*\* 10 g freeze-dried powder of leaves and stems of spearmint.

**Exempl 10**

Coating in tilted kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with a mixture of liquid eucalyptus, menthol, anethol, and a powder of freeze-dried leaves of eucalyptus.

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage g	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	7** liquid flavour	10	0	50
14	20	40	0	50
15	20	5	120	50
16-17	30	60	120	50
18	20	10	0	50
19	8*** powder	40	0	50
20-21	20	5	120	50
22	20	10	120	50
23	20	10	120	50
24-25	20	5	120	50
26-27	30	60	120	50
28-30	40	30	120	50
31-37	30	60	120	50
38-39	20	120	240	50
40	Wax powder 2g	300	300	50

\* A sorbitol suspension with 3.5% aspartame and 7.5% acesulfame K.

\*\* 3 g menthol, 2,5 g eucalyptus oil, and 1,5 g anethol.

\*\*\* A powder of freeze-dried leaves of eucalyptus.

**Example 11**

Coating in tilted kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with peppermint oil, and menthol, and powder of air-dried leaves of peppermint.

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage g	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	7**mintoil	10	0	50
14	20	40	0	50
15-16	20	5	120	50
17-18	30	60	120	50
19	20	10	0	50
20	15***powder	40	0	50
21-22	20	5	120	50
23-24	30	60	120	50
25-28	40	30	120	50
29-35	30	60	120	50
36-37	20	120	240	50
38	Wax powder 2g	300	300	50

- \*A sorbitol suspension with 2,5% aspartame.
- \*\* 6 g peppermint oil and 1 g menthol.
- \*\*\* A powder of air-dried leaves of peppermint.

**Exempl 12**

Coating in tilted kettles of 2kg sugar-free chewing gum cores with a mixture of liquid spearmint oil, peppermint oil, and menthol, and a mixture of powders freeze-dried leaves of peppermint and spearmint.

5

Sorbitol suspension Dosage No.	Amount of dosage g	Smoothing out time sec.	Drying time sec.	Number of revolutions rpm
1	20	120	120	50
2	20	90	120	50
3	20	60	60	50
4-9	30	30	90	50
10-11	30	30	120	50
12	20*	60	120	50
13	20	10	0	50
14	13**powder	40	0	50
15-16	20	5	120	50
17-18	30	60	120	50
19	7,4***mintoil	10	0	50
20	20	40	0	50
21-22	20	5	120	50
23-24	30	60	120	50
25-28	40	30	120	50
29-35	30	60	120	50
36-37	20	120	240	50
38	wax powder 2g	300	300	50

- \*A sorbitol suspension with 2,5% aspartame.
- \*\*8 g freeze-dried spearmint, and 5 g freeze-dried peppermint.
- \*\*\*3,2 g spearmint oil, 3,7g peppermint oil, and 0,5 g menthol



**Further examples of chewing gum bases**

Preparation of a chewing gum base suitable for an ordinary chewing gum:

	Synthetic elastomer	15%
5	PVA	22%
	Elastomer plasticizer	26%
	Sucrose ester	3%
	Filler	14%
	Softeners	20%

10

Preparation of a chewing gum base suitable for a chewing gum comprising an active ingredient:

	Elastomers	4 weight-%
15	Terpene resin	28 weight-%
	Low molecular weight PVA	29 weight-%
	Emulsifier	6 weight-%
	Sucrose ester	2 weight-%
	Waxes	31 weight-%

20

The elastomer is ground in a conventional mixer for the preparation of chewing gum and gum base while being heated to 110-130°C and terpene resin and low molecular weight PVA are added slowly in small portions. Finally waxes and emulsifier are added. To ensure a homogenous base it is important that all the ingredients are added in small portions and that the subsequent portions are not added until the preceding portion is ground.

25

**Further examples of the preparation of a chewing gum**

30 Examples of a chewing gum prepared according to the present invention:

Basic Formulation 1 comprising an active ingredient.

	Gum base	35 weight-%
35	Sorbitol powder	10 weight-%
	Hydrogenated glucose syrup	10 weight-%
	Active agent if desired	0.01-30 weight-%

Solubilizer	0-20 weight-%
Optional flavour	1.9 weight-%
Optional additional sorbitol powder q.s.	100 weight-%

- 5 The chewing gum pieces are prepared in the manner conventional for the preparation of chewing gum and using a conventional apparatus for the preparation of chewing gum.

The chewing gum base is melted or ground in a conventional chewing gum mixer.

- 10 When the chewing gum base is homogenous, the other ingredients are admixed one by one in the order mentioned. A possible active agent may be admixed separately or in the form of a pre-mixture or in a solution. Depending on the state of the ingredients and their melting point, such pre-mixture may be a simple mixture of two or more
- 15 powders, a mixture of one or more powders in one or more liquids or a mixture of more liquids at ordinary, increased or lower temperature. To ensure a good dispersion of the ingredients it may, especially when adding very small quantities of one or more of the components of the pre-mixture, be an advantage to add these as a liquid mixture or a solution where this is possible.

20

**Further examples of chewing gum comprising dried fruit powder**

### **Example 13**

- 25 Sugar-containing chewing gum (standard without fruit powder)

	%
Sugar	62.7
Gum base	25
Glucose syrup	9
30 Citric acid	1
Sorbitol liquid 70%	1
Black current flavour	0.9
Lecithin	0.3
Triacetin	0.1

**Exempl 14**

Sugar-containing chewing gum (with fruit powder and flavour)

	%
5 Sugar	58.5
Gum base	25
Glucose syrup	10
Black current powder *	3
Citric acid	0.9
10 Sorbitol liquid 70%	1.5
Black current flavour	0.4
Triacetin	0.4
Lecithin	0.3
15 * freeze-dried black current	

**Example 15**

Sugar-containing chewing gum (with fruit powder only)

	%
20 Sugar	55.1
Gum base	25
Glucose syrup	11
Black current powder *	5
25 Sorbitol liquid 70%	2
Citric acid	0.8
Tracetin	0.8
Lecithin	0.3

\* freeze-dried black current



**Example 18**

Sugar free chewing gum (standard with fruit flavour)

	%
5 Sorbitol powder	45.6
Gum base	38
Xylitol	7
Maltitol (syrup)	5
Raspberry flavour	2
10 Citric acid	1
Malic acid	0.6
Aspartame	0.5
Lecithin	0.3

**15 Example 19**

Sugar free chewing gum (with fruit powder and flavour)

	%
20 Sorbitol powder	41.7
Gum base	38
Xylitol	7
Maltitol (syrup)	6
Raspberry powder *	3
25 Raspberry flavour	1
Citric acid	1
Triacetin	0.9
Malic acid	0.6
Aspartame	0.5
30 Lecithin	0.3

\* freeze-dried raspberry

**Example 20**

Sugar free chewing gum (with fruit powder only)

		%
5	Sorbitol powder	37.8
	Gum base	38
	Xylitol	7
	Maltitol (syrup)	7
	Raspberry powder *	6
10	Triacetin	1.8
	Citric acid	1
	Malic acid	0.6
	Aspartame	0.5
	Lecithin	0.3
15	* freeze-dried raspberry	

**Example 21**

20 Sugar free Bubble Gum (with fruit powder and flavour)

		%
	Sorbitol	54.3
	Bubble Gum Base	26
25	Sorbitol liquid 70%	10
	Mannitol	4
	Orange powder *	2
	Lemon powder **	1
	Lecithin	1
30	Glycerol	0.8
	Citric acid	0.5
	Malic acid	0.5
	Orange Flavour	0.5
	L mon Flavour	0.3

Saccharin 0.1

\* spray dried orange juice

\*\* freeze-dried lemon

5

## Example 22

Sugar free Bubble Gum (with fruit powder)

		%
10	Sorbitol	51.1
	Bubble Gum Base	26
	Sorbitol liquid 70%	10
	Mannitol	4
	Orange powder *	4
15	Lemon powder **	2
	Lecithin	1
	Glycerol	0.8
	Citric acid	0.5
	Malic acid	0.5
20	Saccharin	0.1

\* spray dried orange juice

\*\* freeze-dried lemon

## 25 Examples of coating of chewing gum by use of fruit preparations

Coated chewing gum is prepared by coating a chewing gum core? with a number of coating layers. The coating most frequently takes place in rotating coating kettles in which chewing gum cores are put in motion and coating suspension? is added in

30 small doses that are dispersed evenly on the surfaces of the cores. Subsequently, the coated cores are dried by means of air. These coating operations can be made up to 90 times until a desired coating thickness is obtained.

The coating suspension is often an aqueous solution of a sugar or the like applied at a high temperature in order to facilitate the coating process. To give a quick flavour release one or more flavouring agents according to the present invention may be applied to the chewing gum between the application of the coating suspension.

5

**Example A**

## Sugar-containing coating

		%
10	Syrup (70%)	91
	Black current *	3
	Water	4.7
	Gelatine	0.8
	Black current flavour **	0.5
15	* Black current freeze-dried is blended with sugar suspension and is added in few or more applications	
	** Black current flavour is added in between the applications of coating suspension	

20 **Example B**

## Sugar-containing coating (with fruit concentrate)

		%
	Syrup (70%)	88.5
25	Black current concentrate Brix 65.3 *	3
	Black current freeze-dried **	3
	Water	4.7
	Gelatine	0.8
30	* Black current concentrate is blended with sugar suspension and is added in few or more applications	
	** The freeze-dried black current powder is also blended with the sugar suspension.	

41



**Example C**

Sugar free sorbitol coating (with fruit powder and flavour)

	%
5 Sorbitol liquid/neosorb 70/02	97
Water	1.5
Strawberry powder *	1
Strawberry flavour **	0.5

\* The cores are sprinkled with strawberry powder in between the applications of sorbitol suspension

\*\* Strawberry flavour is dosed in between the applications of sorbitol suspension

**15 Example D**

Sugar free xylitol coating (with fruit powder)

	%
Xylitol	64.9
20 Water	31.5
Gelatine	1.6
Strawberry powder *	2

\* in between the applications of xylitol suspension the cores are sprinkled with strawberry powder (freeze-dried)

25

The following test profiles demonstrates the surprising effect with respect to taste which is obtained by use of the natural flavouring agent according to the invention.

**Test profile 1**

30

Products:

1. 5573-23 standard

42

Comprising 2 % strawberry flavour (Wild Strawberry commercially available from the Silesia) by weight of chewing gum formulation. Dragee/coating 1.08 % strawberry flavour.

5 2. 5553-21 test product

Natural vegetable flavouring agent: 1.5 % Strawberry (freeze-dried powder) , 1.5 % Raspberry (freeze-dried powder) by weight of chewing gum formulation; dragee 0.5% strawberry freeze-dried powder)

10 (water content of freeze-dried powder 2-6%)

Assessors:

8 persons

15 Time consumption:

1 hour an assessor + time of the head of panel = 18 hours.

Procedure:

This sensory analysis is tested in DANDY's Sensory Laboratory, which consists of 10  
20 individual tasting booths according to ISO 8589. The products are served at room temperature in 40 ml tasteless plastic cups coded with a randomised three-figure number.

The products are tested at the following intervals:

25 Initial phase : 0-1 min.

Intermediate phase 1 : 1-2 min.

Intermediate phase 2 : 3-4 min.

End phase : 5-6 min.

30 There is a three-minute interval between every product being tasted. Every test is repeated. The FIZZ (French Bio System) was used to collect and calculate data.

47

	Initial Phase	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Initial softness	**	**
Flavour impact	NS	NS
Flavour intensity	NS	NS
Juicy	NS	NS
Sourness	NS	NS
Sweetness	NS	NS
Strawberry center	***	(7.2) *
Perfumed	***	(24.0) **
Synthetic	***	(36.1) ***
Strawberry	***	(38.7) ***
Forest fruit	***	***
Astringent	*	*
Creaky	NS	NS
Volume	NS	NS

	Intermediate Phase I	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Softness	*	*
Flavour intensity	NS	NS
Juicy	*	(2,2) NS
Sourness	NS	NS
Sweetness	NS	NS
Strawberry center	***	***
Perfumed	***	(26.4) **
Synthetic	***	***
Strawberry	***	(27.3) **
Forest fruit	***	(23.1) **
Astringent	***	***
Creaky	**	(4.3)NS
Volume	NS	NS

  

	Intermediate Phase II	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Softness	**	(3.0)
Flavour intensity	NS	NS
Juicy	**	(3,2) NS
Sourness	NS	NS
Sweetness	NS	NS
Strawberry center	***	(22.2) **
Perfumed	***	(19.9) **
Synthetic	***	(20.7) **
Strawberry	***	(19.7) **
Forest fruit	***	***
Astringent	**	**
Creaky	***	(4.2) NS
Volume	NS	NS

**Conclusion:**

The difference between the two products is mainly found in the attributes: strawberry center, perfumed, synthetic, and strawberry, forest fruit and astringent.

5

The sample 5553-21 is found as being significantly less perfumed, synthetic and astringent than the standard 5573-23P.

The standard 5573-23P has significantly less strawberry centers, less strawberry  
10 flavour but more forest fruit flavour than the sample 5553-21.

In the end phase the sample 5553-21 is being judged as significantly higher in flavour intensity than the sample.

15 In the initial phase, the standard is significantly softer than 5553-21. This is also the case in the initial phase I, but not in the rest of the profile, where the two products are alike concerning the texture.

**Test profile 2**

20

**Products:**

1. 5553-46 standard

Comprising 0.6% raspberry flavour, 0.6% orange flavour, 0.9% strawberry on the chewing gum formulation, 0.5% raspberry flavour in the dragee/coating.

25

2. 5553-42 test product

Comprising 1% raspberry, 1% orange, 1% strawberry freeze-dried powders.  
2% raspberry powder freeze-dried in the dragee/coating.

30 **Assessors:**

10 persons

**Time consumption:**

1 hour an assessor + time of the head of panel = 18 hours.

46

Procedure:

As test profile 1

	Initial Phase	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Initial softness	*	*
Flavour impact	***	(3.1) NS
Flavour intensity	NS	NS
Juicy	NS	NS
Sourness	**	**
Sweetness	NS	NS
Synthetic	***	(35.9) ***
Red fruit	***	(8.5) *
Orange fruit	***	(4.2) NS
Softness	***	***
Astringent	*	*
Creaky	NS	NS
Volume	NS	NS

	Intermediate Phase I	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Softness	***	***
Flavour intensity	**	**
Juicy	***	***
Sourness	NS	NS
Sweetness	NS	NS
Synthetic	***	(25.4) ***
Red fruit	***	(7.8) *
Orange fruit	***	(3.8) NS
Softness	**	**
Astringent	**	**
Creaky	***	(3.3) NS
Volume	**	**

	Intermediate Phase II	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Softness	**	(2.8) NS
Flavour intensity	*	*
Juicy	*	*
Sourness	NS	NS
Sweetness	NS	NS
Synthetic	***	***
Red fruit	***	***
Orange fruit	**	(3.2) NS
Softness	**	(4.5) NS
Astringent	**	**
Creaky	***	(4.7) NS
Volume	**	**

	End Phase	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Softness	NS	NS
Flavour intensity	NS	NS
Juicy	*	(2.5) NS
Sourness	NS	NS
Sweetness	NS	NS
Synthetic	***	(20.6) **
Red fruit	***	***
Orange fruit	**	(2.3) NS
Softness	***	(3.4) NS
Astringent	NS	NS
Creaky	**	(2.0) NS
Volume	***	(6.4) *

**Conclusion:**

In the beginning of the profile the standard is significantly softer than the trial.

- 5 All through the profile, the standard is judged as being significantly more synthetic than the trial, and significantly less red fruit than the trial 5553-42.

The standard is also more astringent in three of the four phases than the trial, and in the three last phases the trial is significantly bigger in volume than the standard.

10

In the two intermediate phases the trial 5553-42 is significantly more juicy and has a higher flavour intensity than the standard.

**Test profile 3**

15

**Products:**

1. 5553-45 standard

Comprising 0.7% lemon, 1.2% orange and 0.10% pink grape flavours in the chewing gum formulation and in the coating/drage 0.1% lemon, 0.2% orange, 0.05% pink

20 grape flavours.

2. 5553-38 test product

Comprising 0.7% orange flavour and 0.1% pink grape, 2% % freeze-dried orange powder, 1.5% % freeze-dried lemon powder in the chewing gum formulation and 0.7% freeze-dried orange powder in the coating.

25

**Assessors:**

10 persons

30

**Time consumption:**

1 hour an assessor + time of the head of panel = 18 hours

**Procedure:**

H9



As test profile 1

	Initial Phase	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Initial softness	***	***
Flavour impact	***	***
Flavour intensity	**	(3.3) NS
Juicy	NS	NS
Sourness	NS	NS
Sweetness	NS	NS
Synthetic	**	**
Red fruit	NS	NS
Orange fruit	***	(72.8) ***
Softness	***	(50.3) ***
Astringent	NS	NS
Creaky	NS	NS
Volume	***	***

	Intermediate Phase !	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Softness	***	***
Flavour intensity	NS	NS
Juicy	NS	NS
Sourness	***	(4.6) NS
Sweetness	**	**
Citrus	NS	NS
Synthetic	NS	NS
Softness	***	***
Cheesiness	***	***
Astringent	NS	NS
Creaky	NS	NS
Volume	***	(17.4) ***

	Intermediate Phase II	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Softness	***	***
Flavour intensity	NS	(3.0 )NS
Juicy	NS	NS
Sourness	**	**
Sweetness	NS	NS
Citrus	NS	NS
Synthetic	NS	NS
Softness	***	***
Cheesiness	***	***
Astringent	NS	NS
Creaky	*	(0.7) NS
Volume	***	(12.8)**

	End Phase	
	Significance clear	Significance diverse
Softness	***	***
Flavour intensity	NS	
Juicy	NS	
Sourness	*	*
Sweetness	NS	
Citrus	NS	
Synthetic	NS	
Softness	***	***
Cheesiness	***	(17.3) **
Astringent	NS	NS
Creaky	**	(1.2) NS
Volume	***	(24.5)***

**Conclusion:**

Concerning the texture, the standard in all four phases is significantly softer and more cheesy than the trial. It is known that a softer product releases the taste faster than a harder product. Accordingly, the chosen standard formulation is more likely to release the flavour in the initial phase corresponding to the finding that the rest in the end phase demonstrate increased impact, flavour intensity, sourness and a juicy taste.

Sourness is an indicator of freshness. Despite the harder product, the decreased synthetic taste clearly seen in the test profile 1 and 2, is also indicated in the present profile even though it is only in the coating that the natural lemon powder is present.

Furthermore, preliminary test by use of natural freeze-dried mint, spearmint, and eucalyptus in the coating has resulted in increased taste sensation compared with use of ordinary flavour components.

52